

# DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 3--NO. 116.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1884.

PRICE ONE CENT.



We have spent over \$100,000.00 in defending our right to the Durham Bull as our trademark. Undoubtedly he is today the most valuable Bull in the world. Now it stands to reason that we couldn't afford to protect him so thoroughly if Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco, of which he is the representative, wasn't the BEST Smoking Tobacco ever made.



The sales of Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco far exceed those of any other brand in the world, simply because it has been, is, and will be, the best that can be made. All dealers have it. Look for trademark of the Bull on every package.



SPRING OPENING.

We take pleasure in announcing the spring opening of our seed store, 61 Market Street, next to Hecht's clothing store, with a fresh supply of

**Flower Seeds,**  
**Garden Seeds,**

Greenhouse and bedding plants, of all kinds, cabbage and tomato plants, onion sets, sweet potatoes for seed and sweet potato plants, fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grapes, roses, and all varieties of plants and trees found in a first class nursery. Floral decorations for funeral purposes, and wedding parties supplied with cut flowers.  
C. F. DIERICK & BRO.,  
174 & 2nd  
Kentucky Nurseries.

**T. J. CURLEY,**  
**Sanitary Plumber,**

**GAS & STEAM FITTER,**  
Curley's new system of House Drainage and Ventilation. Bath rooms fitted up with hot and cold water a specialty. Also a large supply of

**Iron, Lead and Stone Pipe,**  
Globe, Angle and Check Valves, water and steam gauges, Force and Lift Pumps, Rubber Hose, Chandeliers, Brackets and Globes. Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. CURLEY,  
Second street, above Market, opposite Omar Dodson's, Mayville, Ky. 116411

**SIMMONS**  
**Medicated Well-Water.**  
A Specific for DYSPEPSIA and DISEASES of the KIDNEYS.

HAS been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Alleghany Springs, of Virginia," the medicinal virtues of which are too well known to be stated here. Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Levanua, Ohio; Captain C. M. Holloway, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Ralpe, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale to half barrels and up by  
GUS. SIMMONS, Proprietor,  
124 & 1st  
Aberdeen, Ohio.

**T. R. HICKEY,**  
Dealer in—

**GROCERIES,**  
and Country Produce of all kinds. Poynta Building, Thomas Connell's old stand, Third Street, between Market and Limestone.

**Whisky, Wines, Brandy**  
and PURE LIQUORS of all kinds. Whisky four years old for \$2.50 per gallon. None better in the market. Give me a call. 12640m

**CHARLES W. TUDOR,**  
**CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER**  
Having had many years experience in every branch of his business and having built some of the best buildings in Kentucky and Tennessee, both public and private, announces to the citizens of Mayville and surrounding country that he is now permanently located in Mayville, and solicits the patronage of all desiring work done in this line. Stair building of every character a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail promptly attended to. City residence, Eberle's point, Fifth Ward, Mayville, Ky. 11640m

**THOMAS DICKSON,**  
Dealer in—

**STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,**  
Third street, east of Limestone, (Powell's old stand), Mayville, Ky. Highest market price paid for all kinds of Country produce. Best of Groceries at bottom prices. Call on "Uncle Tom" whether you want anything or not. 11640m

**TURNPIKE LETTING.**  
**SEALED PROPOSALS**

will be received at Tuckahoe Post-office, Madison County, Ky., until the 17th day of April, 1884, for the construction of two and one-half miles, or any part of the "Valley Turnpike Road." Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of Robt. T. Terhune. Contract will be awarded on said date, if bids are satisfactory.  
March, 27th, 1884. 11640m

**OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT**  
DE H. L. KANE, of the Dispensary, says one can cure himself quickly and painlessly. For testimonials and addresses of men of eminent medical reputation, see Dr. H. L. KANE, 300 Fulton St., New York City.

## COPYRIGHTING NEWS.

Some of the Absurdities of the Watterson Scheme.

The Annoyances that Must Follow and the Troubles Sure to Arise—What Papers Must Do to Avoid Litigation.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A writer in The Tribune says:

"The Stone-Smith-Watterson-Sherman bill now before Congress, known as the Newspaper Copyright Bill, provides in its first section 'That any daily or weekly newspaper, or any association of daily or weekly newspapers in the United States or any of the Territories thereof, shall have the sole right to print, issue, and sell, for the term of eight hours, dating from the hour of going to press, the contents of said daily or weekly newspaper, or the collected news of said newspaper association, exceeding 100 words.' The language of this bill, like that of Truthful James, is plain, and unmistakably gives undoubted copyright for the period of eight hours from the time of 'going to press' of all matter, original or selected, going to make up the 'contents' of all daily or weekly newspapers, excepting only the poor little papers whose 'contents' or collected news consist of less than 100 words.

The working of such a law will be liable to lead to a great deal of trouble and occasionally some annoyance.

Suppose, for instance, that Senator Logan delivers a speech in Congress on the Fitz John Porter bill, which is reported by half a dozen different newspapers and sent to as many different newspapers in different locations, and they each set it up for their next morning's issue. Who owns the copyright of that speech? Manifestly either one would, had no other published it. But apparently, as there are six of them the one owns it which can show priority of 'going to press.' If no more than five minutes (standard time) and if a Philadelphia paper was the fortunate first one, it could collect damages and costs of suit from each of its more tardy neighbors in New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore or Washington.

Then how will it be with the President's message, printed copies of which are in the possession of all the leading papers of the country as soon as it is delivered? (The bill does not specify whether the copy for the 'contents' of a paper shall be printed or manuscript.) Of course none of the papers will know who was first to 'go to press' till the time of each pressman is sworn to, and then will it be in order for the one which can show the earliest record to collect damages of all the other papers of the United States for having issued or printed their papers before the eight hours limitation?

Some one paper will of course own a patent on the signal service weather bulletin and the fluctuations of the stock market, whichever paper can show that its 'contents' contained it first. Seizings, state jokes and bad puns will rise to the dignity of copyrighted matter, and doubtless this continues till the end of time, for as fast as the limitation expires for one paper it will be conspicuous in the 'contents' of some other paper. If an editor should happen to originate a joke and want to keep it standing and issue three or more editions of his paper a day. The News, by publishing in its noon edition the 'Evening yesterday's' edition of the News, could collect heavy damages of the latter paper if the matter should appear in its 3 o'clock edition. Perhaps this is the reason The News so strongly favors the passage of the bill. It may see in it an opportunity to break up the Journal.

This law would evidently put an end to standing advertisements, which form a large proportion of the 'contents' of nearly every paper, because before it knows it some other paper will have a copyright of the same copyright, and here is where the heaviest damages will be claimed.

Advertisers will be compelled to furnish special copy for every issue of every paper and make solemn oath that they have never furnished similar copy to any other paper before a publisher would dare to insert it among his 'contents.' The paper which thus first secures the business of an advertiser will have a sure monopoly of all his advertising.

There is only one class of daily or weekly papers whose matter will be common plunder for all other papers, until some one of them steals it, when it will thereafter become copyrighted, and this class embraces those whose 'contents' or 'collected news' do not exceed 100 words. Probably a paper whose 'collected news' or other 'contents' do not embrace 100 words is not considered worthy of protection by the Government! But should not the Government give its paternal aid to the weak as well as the strong? But nearly all papers 'sell' their copies in advance if they can three, six or even twelve months. It is safe to say that there is no paper which has not a single advance-paying subscriber. Here is where the law will work the greatest hardship. The copies furnished such subscribers can contain no matter which has appeared in any other paper subsequent to the moment of time, which was eight hours previous to the date of such subscription.

It begins to appear as though all papers, to avoid litigation, will be compelled to publish entirely original and exclusive matter, both in their news and advertising columns, or else be willing to apportion their entire substance among attorneys and court officers. In the prospect of this bill becoming a law, can there be any comfort or consolation afforded to a poor publisher?

An intimate personal friend of Senator Sherman, just returned from Washington, says that Senator Sherman informed him that the bill was introduced at the request of some constituents, that he is not at all committed to it, and is very willing to hear objections to its passage.

**Wheat Prospects.**  
CHICAGO, April 11.—The Tribune prints reports from the principal spring wheat-growing districts of the Northwest. It appears that the area sown in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin is much less than in previous years, while there is a large increase in the area sown in Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska. The decline in prices in the Chicago market recently has not so much influenced the area in Illinois and the adjoining States as the fact that the tillage of other crops has been rewarded with less deviating success. It is the general impression that the total yield will show no falling off from previous years, the decrease in the acreage in the older settled States being fully compensated by the increase in Dakota, Nebraska, and the extreme Northwest.

**A PECULIAR QUESTION.**  
**The McHugh Papers and the Action of Governor Hoody.**  
COLUMBUS, April 11.—A peculiar scene occurred in the Supreme Court. Major Blackburn and C. W. Gerard, McHugh's lawyers, were here to file a motion for leave to file a petition in error. When they arrived they found that Governor Hoody had ordered the Clerk of the Supreme Court to hold the papers and give them to no one, not even the attorneys.

As the papers were prepared and paid for by Blackburn and McHugh they belonged to them, and Governor Hoody's interference is peculiar.

When the matter came before the Court the attorneys stated the condition of things and proposed to make a motion from memory of the record.

Judge Okay said the papers could be had if the Okay had been asked last night.

Judge Johnson said that Governor Hoody had taken precautions because all the other records in the case had been burned in Cincinnati.

Finally after consultation the Judges gave the attorneys time to examine their own papers.

The occurrence made a breeze in Court, as it is understood now if McHugh's attorneys got the papers and held them, there would be no other record of conviction and of the death warrant, and it would be hard to hang McHugh legally. It is supposed that Hoody took this precaution to prevent any loss of the papers. Some lawyers think that a new death warrant could be prepared without these records. The affair caused much legal comment.

**The Cincinnati Northern Strike.**

CINCINNATI, April 11.—The strike on the Cincinnati Northern Railroad continues, the strikers evincing a determination not to return to work until they are paid at least part of the wages due them. Yesterday afternoon all the engineers on the Northern Division, numbering ten, joined the other strikers, and the road has had great trouble in supplying their places.

Receiver Craig, of the T. C. & St. L. Railroad, is in the city to try to patch up the trouble in some way, and get his road in operation again. He, his attorney, Judge Baker, Superintendent Ball, and others, held a conference this morning to devise plans. Judge Foraker says the management recognizes the just claims of the strikers, and feels keenly their inability to at once meet them. The road is in the hands of a receiver who can only act under the court's directions. The Judge thinks that it will be impossible to pay the men within a few days.

**An Aged Preacher Assaulted.**

BRIDGEPORT, April 11.—On Saturday evening last a masked man rapped at the door of the parsonage of the Congregational Church at Easton Centre. The door was opened by Rev. Martin Dudley, a retired clergyman about seventy years old, who for a long time has lived alone. As soon as the door was opened, the burglar, armed with a bill of wood, dealt Mr. Dudley a severe blow on the head, causing a terrible wound. Mr. Dudley closed with his assailant, and after a severe struggle succeeded in putting him out. His cries of murder alarmed the neighbors, who went to his rescue. Men with dogs started to scour the town for his assailant, but he eluded them. Mr. Dudley had drawn a sum of money from the bank the day before, and the man evidently knew it.

**DALLAS, Tex., April 11.**—Detective Duncan and Constable Miller, about daylight yesterday, discovered what they took to be a gang of train robbers, five men in all, thoroughly armed and finely mounted, near the Texas and Pacific road-house, in East Dallas. A descent was made and two captured. One of them, John Cates, had a leg broken in two places. His brother, William Cates, was the other captive. Their three companions escaped. Sheriff Maston, of Tarrant County, arrived and identified the wounded man as a notorious horse and cat thief, who is wanted as Port Worth jail. The three fugitives are well-known criminals, whose names the officers withheld from the public. Efforts are being made to capture them.

**The Dakota Gold Discoveries.**

GRAND FORKS, Dak., April 11.—C. Tucker, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been prospecting at Devil's Lake for several days, came in yesterday and reports the Turtle Mountain fever raging at the lake. The existence of gold in paying quantities is not any longer denied. They have found precious stones in the possession of half-breeds, who used them as diamonds to cut glass. The riches of Turtle Mountain may yet prove the accuracy of Father Leiber's estimate, made after years of missionary work among the Indians.

**ASTOUNDING BRUTALITY TO AN AGED LADY.**

CORRY, Pa., April 11.—A miscreant entered the house of Mrs. Ann M. Barnes last night and attacked her, dragging her from her bed and choking her until she was insensible. Mrs. Barnes is past eighty and could make no resistance. Her screams brought assistance, but her assailant made his escape. The shock to her system and injuries completely prostrated her and her recovery is doubtful.

**Twenty-Six Million Barrels of Oil.**

OIL CITY, Pa., April 11.—During the last seven days there have been transferred from the United Pipe Line to the North Transit Company over twenty-six million barrels of crude petroleum, leaving less than nine millions in the original line. Should a fire occur the assessment made on the remaining nine millions will necessarily be heavy.

## A VAGABOND'S CRIME.

A Bad Penny Returns and Does Deadly Work.

The Wilson-Crossman Tragedy in Pennsylvania—Attempted Double Murder and Successful Suicide—Ruin of a Happy Home.

LAFORTE, Pa., April 11.—Four years ago James K. Wilson left his farm near here for Colorado. But one letter from him was ever received by his wife or friends. Mrs. Wilson managed to pay the debt on the farm at the time of his departure. The three sons were good and steady boys. The eldest attained his majority last week and the youngest is seventeen. Through their efforts Mrs. Wilson prospered and lived in far better style than when her husband was at home. She is about forty years of age, but looks ten years younger. She is a brilliant conversationalist and in her younger days moved in good society.

About two years after the departure of his father, James, the eldest son, met a young man named William Crossman, a carriage blacksmith, and a warm acquaintance sprang up between them. Crossman became a regular visitor at the Wilson homestead, and occasionally spent a Sunday with the family. During the past year rumors were afloat that Crossman had become intimate with Mrs. Wilson, but the friendship between Crossman and young Wilson continued unbroken.

On March 25 the long-missing farmer returned from the West without money and in apparently poor health. He had become addicted to the use of strong drinks, and three days after his return went off on a protracted drunk which lasted several days. He commented blasphemously on Crossman's intimacy with the family, and a quarrel ensued between himself and James, which caused the latter to leave home and board in the village. Mrs. Wilson did not leave her home after her husband's return, and, according to the stories of the two other boys, patiently endured her drunken husband's scoffs and jeers about her intimacy with Crossman.

Yesterday Wilson saw Crossman enter the house and go with his wife to the sitting-room. He waited outside and walking quietly to the door opened it noiselessly and found Crossman sitting on the sofa beside his wife with his arms about her. Mrs. Wilson was crying at the time. Wilson stood for a few moments unobserved and then began abusing Crossman and his wife. Crossman replied rather shortly. Wilson drew a revolver and before Crossman could run from the room fired two shots at him. Then pointing his pistol at his wife he fired at her. She fell to the floor beside Crossman. The noise of the shots brought Wilson's two sons into the house. As they entered they saw their father hold the pistol to his side and fire. Aid was immediately summoned. It was found that the father and mother were fatally injured, while Crossman suffered from two wounds in the right side. James Wilson, Jr., declared that his father was in the wrong; that Crossman had only acted the part of a friend to the family. At last accounts Wilson and his wife were expected to die, but Crossman may recover.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

**Senate.**  
Mr. Hill reported an original bill from the Postoffice Committee to establish a Government postal telegraph system. He stated that the majority of the Committee were unanimous as to the clauses relating to contracts with existing companies, but that the minority were opposed to the purchase or construction of lines by the Government. The measure will be taken up on the first opportunity.

The consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill was resumed. Mr. Vest continued his speech, and took the ground that the decline of the American merchant marine began in 1855, and was not a consequence of the war. He did not look upon the shipping bill reported from the Committee on Commerce as the panacea for this evil. That was simply applying a quick medicine to a dangerous disease. John Roach and his coadjutors were in favor of this treatment, but they were doing more to retard the recovery of our ocean trade than any other class of men. He was in favor of voting for adequate ocean mail service in lieu of our present niggardly system, but he wanted the contractor to have the privilege of carrying the mails in ships which were not bought of Mr. Roach but were procured in the cheapest market. He attributed much of the decadence of the American seamen to the opening up of the great prairies of the West. Love of adventure he declared had taken men to that region. Even if the laws are changed it will take years before our flag will again raise its stars and stripes over the ocean. The repeal of the navigation laws which were a disgrace to civilization was absolutely indispensable to the restoration of our merchant marine.

Mr. Hale entered a protest against discussing the question of navigation laws and free ships on a Naval Appropriation Bill.

In reply to Mr. Bayard, Mr. Hale stated that the proceeds of the sale of old vessels were turned into the Treasury.

Mr. McPherson said the fact did not bear out this statement. In his opinion the proceeds of the sales of certain vessels had been applied to the construction of others under notoriously scandalous circumstances. The trouble about getting money for the Navy was largely owing to the fact that the head of the Department was distrusted by the people generally. This remark caused a little excitement. Mr. McPherson made it in strong round tones as if he desired it to evoke a reply.

Mr. Hale resented it. He said he was not surprised that the Senator from New Jersey had discharged some of the bile that is in him against the Secretary of the Navy.

"I submit," retorted Mr. McPherson, "that that is a very unfair way of treating a fact, if it is one. The Senator should not change the expression to my bill. I do not know that officer. I have

no communication with him. I have never visited the Department since that gentleman has been at its head. But I do say that if a great political organization which has control of the affairs of the country persists in keeping such a man in office against the sentiment of the people, the responsibility rests upon it and not upon any one on this side of the Chamber."

Mr. Hale replied that he had intended no reproach to the Democratic side. What he did say was directed to the Senator from New Jersey himself, and he did not recognize that that gentleman represented the other side. Mr. Hale then went on to defend the steel cruiser project and to deny that there was any desire to enrich John Roach. John Roach's connection with the Naval Department was clean and reputable, and it was time his name should cease to be used as a by-word and reproach. It was time, also, that the Secretary of the Navy should cease to be the target for insinuations. "He has had," continued Mr. Hale, "all the glare, sunlight and scrutiny of everybody upon him. There have been men following him who would have been glad to catch and trip him, and I ask if any man can put his finger on any single thing that he has done that places any suspicion upon him?"

Mr. Vest replied to the defense of Mr. Chandler. "I say once for all," he said, "that my opinion of the Secretary of the Navy is that, while he is a man of great ability, of unquestioned public courage, I do believe that his personal feelings and his partisan bias would lead him to do things in a public capacity which I do not think would be warranted by the interests of the country." [Sensation.]

"Does the Senator mean to suggest," said Mr. Hale, "that the Secretary has done anything of that kind?"

"I could not," answered Mr. Vest, "put my finger upon one single act of his administration which would even subject him to criticism, but I mean to say that is my general opinion of him, based upon his antecedents as a public man. If my statement is challenged I can give explicit reasons for uttering it." Mr. Vest then went on to criticize Mr. Roach, whom he classed as the worst enemy of our merchant marine and Navy. A little badinage followed as to what the Democratic party might do were it in power, and what they had done in times past. Mr. Edmunds said that the Democrats would not get another chance. Mr. Vest retorted that probably such a result would accord with the feelings of the Vermont Senator.

Mr. Beck attacked the administration of the Naval Department during the past twenty years, which, he said, had been radically misgoverned, and this he could prove by official documents. The steel cruisers were simply for junketing purposes and securing of prize money. Those ships would simply stir up strife. They were beginning at the wrong end of the line. "We will," exclaimed Mr. Beck, "never have American sailors, or the nucleus of a Navy, if we simply build ships that cannot defend our coasts, but we can build up both by building up a merchant marine which can, on emergency, be converted to as good cruisers as those now proposed, and still be useful for the purposes of commerce."

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

**House.**

On motion of Mr. Dunn (Ark.) the bill adopting the International Maritime Rules amending the revised statutes so as to correspond with that code, was taken up and passed. By unanimous consent the regular order was demanded and the House proceeded to consider bills for the erection of public buildings. Two bills providing for public buildings at Keokuk, Iowa, and Waco, Texas, were discussed in the Committee of the Whole and reported to the House, and at 5:30 the House took a recess till to-morrow.

**Two Foolish Maidens.**

ENR, Pa., April 11.—Two girls, daughters of respected families in Corry, met tragic deaths Tuesday night. Bertha Marks, betrayed and deserted, and afterwards abused by her family, died in convulsions after giving birth to a child. Miss Lizzie Abbott, a friend to Bertha, who was also a victim of man's perfidy, on hearing of her friend's death, took strychnine, and in her dying statement gave the name of Wm. Spencer, a commercial man, as her destroyer. Spencer has been arrested. The Coroner's inquest disclosed the fact that Miss Abbott had made a mistake.

**Mexican Troubles.**

CITY OF MEXICO, April 11.—Business continues suspended all over the Republic. There is deep feeling at Puebla, and troops were sent there yesterday. The riot act is posted on the corners here. The city is very quiet. There is encouraging news from the palace that the Government will agree to require stamps only on goods as sold, and not on those in store, also, that there will be concessions in favor of the traders most oppressed by the tax. This will satisfy the merchants, and no further trouble is anticipated.

**Carter's Ambition.**

CHICAGO, April 11.—Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, who, it has been supposed, was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, declares in an interview that he intends to make a race for the nomination for Congress in District 3. The present incumbent is Joseph H. Davis, a Republican.

**Five Per Cent. Dividend.**

BALTIMORE, April 11.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company yesterday declared a dividend of five per cent. on stock of the main stem and Washington Branch. The result for half the fiscal year shows, after payment of dividend, \$500,000 which will be added to the Surplus Fund.

**A Texas Frolic.**

DECATUR, Tex., April 11.—Near Chio, Saturday night, a band of armed men went to the home of Smith Drew, a noted character, and without passing words, commenced a fusillade at the building. Drew's nephew, lately from Missouri, attempted to run from the house, was shot through the neck and instantly killed. There have been nine arrests, including some of the most respected citizens of the county.